Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B HORD. Of Decatur County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG. Of Allen County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. 1st District-JOHN LAW. JAMES A. CRAVENS. H. W. HARRINGTON. W. S. HOLMAN. A. B CONDUITT. D W. VOORHEES. DAVID TURPIE. J. K. EDGERTON

The President's Position.

There are many sentiments in the letter of Mr. LINCOLN to HORACE GREELEY that must command the cordial approval of every good citizen. He says, "I would save the Union." Certainly this is the desire of all who love the Union and the Constitution. And how? Mr. LINCOLN says: "I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution." This sentiment is right, and is an assurance to the country that the President honestly intends to adhere to his constitutional obligations. His purpose, as expressed, is to preserve, not destroy, the Constitution. And then follows the following excellent sentiment: "The sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be the Union as it was." Certainly those are words of practical wisdom. The longer the war is delayed the more danger of a change of the Government from the great freedom we have enjoyed to a central despotism. "The Union as it was" is certainly the earnest hope of every good citizen and for which he would earnestly labor.

The Democratic party is neither a slavery party por an anti-slavery party. It is a constitutional party. It therefore leaves the question of slavery with the States, as the Constitution leaves it It approves most heartily the resolution almost unanimously adopted by the present Congress, July 22, 1861, that the war is not waged to interfere with the rights or institutions of the several States, but simply to restore the national au-

In regard to slavery. We do not believe that its destruction is necessary to save the Union. Its violent abolition, in our opinion would be doing a great injury to the negro race and incalculable mischief to the country. It is the aim of every wise government to preserve, encourage, and foster its indus trial interests. Its productive labor is the source of its power and wealth. What good then in letting loose a population who will not labor unless by force, as under the present system? What good in making a barren waste, as the emancipation of the negro would do, a por tion of the country which has largely added to the national resources and wealth by its system

The President says his " present object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery." And his policy is to "save it in the shortest way under the Constitution." These sentiments are right. The first object with all good citizens is to save the Union-quoting the language of the President, "the Union as it was." To that end every effort should be directed, without resort to barbarous warfare or a disregard of constitutional rights. Such seems to be the purpose of the President. If left to himself we believe he will prosecute the war with the utment vigor for the accomplishment of those ends. He should be cordially sustained in so doing. . He will be by al! who love the Union and the Constitution-by all except the Abolitionists-"who would not save the Union onless they could at the same time destroy slavery," and the secessionists whose only purpose is to destroy the Union.

Let slavery take care of itself. Proclamations and Congressional enactments can not disturb it It it is the only obstacle to saving the Union, it will disappear with the advance of our armies. To that result we would leave it. "

PUTNAM COUNTY .- A mass meeting of the De mocracy of Putnam county will be held at Greencastle, on Monday, the 1st day of September. Hon. Thomas A Hendricks, Joseph E. McDonald of Indianapolis, and Judge Claypool of Terre Haute, have been invited and are expected to

For the Daily State Sentinel. How the Journal Discourages Enlist-

EDITOR SENTINEL: Lorenzo Dow was a very eccentric man and sometimes told truths in a language always to be remembered. He, or some one else, said some peopl might be compared to carrion crows, as they always subsisted on the faults of others. Don't you think that the Journal writers and some of their correspondents live daintily, (in accordance with their tastes,) by always finding fault with the plans and management of our military commanders? They can recount the mistakes that have been made, point them out and number them "blunder No. 1," &c. Where mistakes have been made they suppose that Gen. Halleck will never find it out until it is published in the Journal, for I suppose a copy containing the article "marked" is of course forwarded to headquarters. Is not this everlist ing fault finding against our Generals calculated to "comfort the enemy" and "discourage enlist ments?" And is it not time that organ of the enemy was silenced?

Berry had better confine himself to his editing and the correspondents to furnishing reliable news, and allow the Generals to manage the fighting. But if they think the country can not get along without their superior military judgment, they should forsake their present occupa tion for their more appropriate calling; and it the President, Secretary of War and General Halleck can be made to appreciate their wonderful talents. they will no doubt give them a situation with salary adequate to their invaluable services. Men of the greatest wisdom and sagacity, with much military instruction and experience, are selected to control and manage the war, and it is the height of presumption for persons in civil life or of small talent and military experience to criticise their movements. Unless the people can have confidence in their commanders, they will be reluctant to enlist or fight. CITIZEN.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

Exemption from Druft. "No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty: Provided, such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption, which equivalent shall be collected annually by a civil officer, and be hereafter fixed by law, and shall be equal as near as may be to the lowest fines assessed on those privates in militia who may neglect or refuse to perform military duty."-Old Constitution, Art. 7, sec 2.

"No person conscientiously opposed to bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty; but such person shall pay an equivalent for exemption, the amount to be prescribed by law."-New Constitution, Art. 12, sec. 6.

It will be seen that these provisions, as contained in the old and new Constitutions, are substantially the same. The public will be able to judge of the cor-

of those churches only, which contain in their. Africa. In short, the race, if it possessed the arts articles of faith stipulations against bearing arms, are to be entitled to have their claims to exemption respected under this constitutional provision,

it is well for the country to know it. Uxtox.

Washington News.

as follows: The news from Pope's army is meager, but full of interest. The most reliable news is that we still maintain our lines along the Rappahannock, across which, since last Thursday, the rebels have vainly endeavored to pass. The fight thus far has been mainly between artillery, with considerable loss to our side, and a proportionate one, probably, to the rebels. Yesterday our baggage trains commenced moving slowly in the direction of Manassas-a circumstance which may indicate that our forces ere long will fall back still nearer Washington. There were a thousand absard rumors in town last night, among which was one that Sigel had shot McDowell for treachery, or on account of some personal difficulty, or for other reasons, each relator having a different version of the affair. But nobody believes it, for the reason that Washington must have her sensation at least once per day, without which she could no more sleen than could an opium eater without his usual drug. In consequence, old residents hear with astonishing complicency the various reports of rebel victories, &c., confident

The Latest from Kentucky and Ten-

in a new sensation.

In vesterd w's issue we stated that a I ree force It is apparently not intended that the two races of rebels were menacing Cumberland Gap on the should ever become one again. But it is our south side, threatening Gen. G. W Morgan's di- duty to try the experiment faithfully of giving vision with battle for the possession of the Gap. this portion of the race, thus civilized and in a The number of the enemy is computed to be measure refined, the opportunity of attempting 75,000, in command of Generals Floyd and Kirby now, in some country, the experiment of inde-Smith, while at Chattanooga there is a reserve of pendent civilization. If out of a colonization 30,000, under General Bragg, to hold in check plan like that of Mr. Lincoln should grow a civ-General Buell, who is marching up with his entire | ilized and refined nation, which in turn would exdivision to confront General Bragg, who is be- tend its influences back into Africa, or which in lieved to be moving toward Kentucky or for course of time would invite the Africans to join Nashville. Buell and his army passed through it, while the white race takes possession of that Decherd, forty miles north west of Chattanooga, country and brings its vast resources into the on Saturday, and on Monday were within ten world's uses, then it would be apparent to future miles of the enemy. As communication with generations of men that American slavery was Nashville is cut off by railroad and the river, and not after all so dark a spot in history as some are the troops around Nashville are subsisting on half disposed now to regard it. Let no man say it is rations, the transporta ion of supplies to Buell's too great a thought to be realized. We are all forces will cause considerable anxiety, as hitherto working out the grand designs of God. Our they were forwarded via Memohis.

The indications are that an immediate engage. powers small. But great changes in the destiny ment will take place between Buell and Bragg of the human race proceed from small beginand the forces on the other side of the Gap, and mings. We shall not live to see the effects of Gen. G. W. Morgan. Scott's army in front of what we do on earth. The enthusiasm of the the Gap is being reinforced; but Gen. Wright, Genoese sailor gave America to the world, and who is in Frankfort controlling in person all Fed | changed the future of hundreds of millions of eral movements, will undoubtedly, through Gen | men. We ought now to work as if we were work-Nelson, drive Scott out of the State, and open up ing for the ages to come, and not for the few the road between Lexington and the Gap. Many years that we shall see the result of our labors. days can not elapse without a formidable retreat | Our footsteps on the earth echo through centuof the enemy from Kentucky and East Tennes | ries of human existence, our voices will ripole see or a terrible battle. The latter is confidently the waves of air among the remotest generations expected, and with a success to our arms that al of men. Let us not despair of great results from ways follows engagements in which the Western good works well begun in our time -N. Y. Jour. troops are participants, stirring intelligence from Commerce. those quarters may be looked for during the present week - Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Black Race. The history of the world is recorded on the surface of the globe in the works of men from generation to generation and age to age. We gather these histories in books, and so trace the successive periods of civilization and barbarism, the rise and fall of nations, the occupation of countries in alternate centuries by the arts and sciences, or by the wild beasts and the water

But in recording the progress of the human race, it is a melancholy fact that one large portion of the race has no part in the history of that progress, has no history of advancing

We trace the existence of the black race, as a distinct people, to a very early period. Some persons imagine that the ancient Egyptians were negroes. This notion has gained ground from the persistent falsification of history by abolitionists. We know more of the ancient Egyptians, in regard to form and feature than of any other aucient people, from the thousands of cotemporary paintings which remain on their monuments. The negro is found on the Egyptian monuments, but always as a slave. The Egyptian is a very different personage. We learn from these monuments that so long ago as the period of Rameses II., and perhaps much earlier, nearly or quite B

C. 1500, the negro race was found as a distinct graph type, wholly different from the white race, having the dark complexion, thick lips, and wooly head as now, and then as now appearing among the other races only as a servant. No record in Egypt assigns the black man any higher position than this, nor is he ever represented even among the upper servants, who appear to have been admitted o confidencial relations with their masters. At this period, therefore, it is evident that at

least some parts of Africa were in the occupation of the negro race, and from this time we may commence a view of the history of the two races. down to the present date. How widely different the history! In Africa itself, the one race building the gorgeous works of Egyptian splendor, elaborating a civilization whose relies remain to to this day for the astonishment of min, the other race relapsing, even on the upper waters of the same great river, into a low barbarism out of which they have never emerged.

The white race in every part of the world advanced in all that we call retinement and civilization. One who desires to trace this advance might do it well by studying the history of language, the invention of the alphabet and written anguage in general, the improvements of papy rus, parchment and paper, the new forms of letters, and finally the printing press and modern books and newspapers. But a sweeping glance over the world will suffice to show what we mean. In Asia, the remains of ancient glory abund intly show the works of various branches of the Caucasian race. In Europe, we have the highest evidences of their early and progressive civilization as well as of their reformation after relapses into barbarism. In cold or in warm climates, under Governments of any and every form, by the sea, or in the interior of the continents, they built cities, temples, churches, palaces, they carved statute, they invented arts, they investigated the secrets of nature and elaborated the grand sum of human knowledge which the art of printing has finally gathered into thousands of books. Wherever the white race wandered, there civilization seems to have attended their efforts at self-culture and rewarded their attempts at improvement. Even in China, Japan and the wilds of Hindostan time improved the race, and without Christianity, without any direct guidance from superior intelligence, man worked out for himself a path to a certain degree of knowledge. refinement, civilization. If it be said that the race was not originally barberous, that the immediste descendants of Noah were possessed of the arts and sciences known before the flood, still the truth is plain that the white race preserved the benefite thus received, and when, in the course of time, as in the heart of Asia, and throughout Europe, they relapsed into barbarism, there was

still a recuperative power which brought them up

out of that state and restored them always and

everywhere to a civilized grade. It is vain to

charge this to c imate. In all climates the truth

remains the same, and the hottest regions of

India give abundant evidence of the wonderful

advances made by men, not of negro blood, in arts, sciences, philosophy and general civilization In contrast with all this, the history of the black race is profoundly sad. We know that three thousand years ago this race existed in Africa We know that that is a country capable of everything that man needs for comfort or luxury. It has great rivers, mountains and valleys, rich soil and seas that wash its shores, which would carry an adventurous man to any portion of the world. It had within it the richest sources of commerce, mines of gold and jewels, birds of gorgeous plumage, spices and balms for the moment is present in which they may be sucthe luxury or the wants of mankind. It stretch | cessful. Another week, and the sturdy thousands

ectness of the construction placed upon this pro- abode of the black race. Wherever the other ision of the Constitution by the Governor's late race entered it and gained foothold, it was reorder under date of the 21st inst. The Governor deemed from barbarism. Egypt was the mother says in his order, that "in pursuance of this pro- of European wisdom and civilization. The vision, all members in good standing of any reli- Pentapolis was rich in temples and palaces, and gious denomination, who make opposition to glorious works of art. Here and there in the bearing arms arms an article of faith, are exempt, northern part of the interior, adventurous travelfrom militia duty upon the payment of such sum ers like Dr. Barth, have found the splendid re as shall hereafter be filed." mains of Italian art, marking the footsteps of the This brings up the singular inquiry, whether Roman. But from the day the black man posmen who are not members of any church have a sessed the soil he has never advanced one step conscience at all; or if they have, whether the in civilization, never built a but more convenient Constitution was made to apply to such for their than his forefathers built thousands of years ago, never invented a written language, never made a Another and no less important inquiry arises- coin, never hewn a statue or a column, never Is it necessary to be a member of a particular erected a temple, never learned that the world church or churches, in order to have one's con- moved around, never constructed a ship, or even scientious scr. ples respected? If the members a rude bark, to navigate the great rivers of which the other descendants of Noah possessed in the earliest periods, lost them all, relapsed into barbarism, and for thousands of years has never made one step in advance, but steadily plunged deeper and deeper into the lowest forms of degradation. In Asia, the Hindoo temples and palaces A Washington correspondent of the 25th writes date from remote ages, and the Chinese civilization seeks its origin in the earliest years. In Europe, Greece and Italy attest the earliest advance of man, and England, Germany, Russia and France are all the growth of civilization from barbarian origin. In America, a country more thinly peopled than any other, and probably inhabited at a very late date, grand relies of art attest the existence of a civilization which has no apparent origin in European or Asian teach ing. In Africa, no man finds one solitary memorial on which to found a theory that the negro race was there ever other than now, a race of barbarians. There is no alternation of civil-

ization and barbarism in the history of Africa. It is one long, barbaric stagnation. We do not pause to argue from all this on inferiority of race. We state the great truths of history, and leave others to form on these facts

such theories as they may. But out of it we propose to derive a lesson of good for the black man. He has had in Africa for thousands of years every opportunity which the white race has possessed, but he has failed to improve them. It may be that the wisdom of God designed the system of American slavery to that to morrow will set the matter right and bring bring millions of blacks into contact for some generations with the white, and thus introduce new elements into their character. The laws of Nature, which are the laws of God, show that amalgamation with the white race is impossible. time on earth is brief, and we may well call our

> Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

The "Enterprise" of the New York Press results in Prohibition of the sending of War News by Telegraph-The Movements of McClellan and Pope-The project to place Light-Draught Gun-

WASHINGTON, August 23. The immense enterprise of the New York press has met with admirable and astonishing success. When the representatives of all other papers knew equally well, but were restrained rom mentioning, the movements of Gen. Me-Clellan, the New York papers could not resist showing the world how much they were in advance of all cotemporaries, Ly publishing daily accounts of the movement, commencing almost with the very day that McClellan's advance

struck their tents. The result of this has been that the authorities have ordered that no news whatever shall be te'egraphed which has the slightest relation to war movements. If to day we should learn that Richmond were taken, Jeff Davis captured, and the whole Confederacy broken into fragments. we could not give you the intelligence. Neither the movements of the rebels nor of our own troops-in short, not a word relative to war movements of any kind can be sent by tele-

And thus has ended the enterprising operations our New York cotemporaries. For the selfish irpose of getting abroad, they have thrown the whole machinery of news-conveyance into confu Most lucky was it that it was the New York Tribune and Times which thus outrage usly violated a stringent order. Had the Cai cago Times published one teath of the information which those two papers daily received from Fortress Monroe, its editors ere this would have been in the Old Capitol Prison, and the paper itself squelched in due form. Democratic treason and Democratic violations of the Articles of War are widely different things from the same acts when performed by Abolitionism; one sends its supporters to Alton or Fort Latayette, the other is passed over in silence.

As there is nothing in the order to prevent writing, I suppose I may give the late move ments of our armies. And here I may say that, after all the trouble made about publishing the movements of McClellan, it was not only known here from its beginning and all over the North. but at Richmond. A Richmond paper dated as far back as July 31st, states that "The movement toward Petersburg by the Federals, is a mere feint to cover their retreat," and that "General McClellan is about to abandon James river and reinforce Pope." All our movements are perfectly well known by the enemy, generally long before they are known or understood by the loval press; hence the absurdity of the present system of censorship.

It is now understood that General Pope's advance toward Gordonsville was to attract the attention of the rebels while McClellan made good his change of base from James river. This he accomplished most successfully by inviting an attick, which, however, lacked but little of being a serious failure, for, the rebels falling upon him before expected, they came near annihilating the umn under Banks before the others could get

Repulsed, Jackson withdrew and waited for reinforcements before renewing his efforts. Both came, and on Wednesday last, with a formidable force, he suddenly left, no one whither. Pope, however, was wide awake, and soon detected in movements of the rebels an attempt to flank This must be avoided, and there only remained one way-to fall back. Every step he retreated brought him neurer his base of operations-nearer home, friends, and reinforcements: while every step the enemy followed him increas ed their difficulties as it diminished his

And so at midnight he commenced falling back, and in good order, and with no considerable loss he has put the Rappahannock between himself and the foe. He has stopped at Warrenton, and, if he fall back further, he will do it under the pressure of rebel bayonets. The grant strategical movement which led him to the Raridan has accomplished all that was desired, and he has now fallen back as far as safety requires. Here, if the enemy attacks him, they will get a fight; if they do not take the mitiative, there will probably be no battle for the next six weeks.

The rebels have all their forces in the field they are sagacious, and, knowing this to be their ast opportunity, they may precipitate their maddeued legions upon our armies, hoping by sheer numbers to overpower us, and at one blow to win Washington and their recognition. It is their last chance, for now our numbers are less than they will be again during the war; theirs are greater, and each day adds thousands to our

strength; each hour they grow weaker. Thus it is that now is their only opportunity; ed away into temperate regions, and had every of the North will have swollen our forces to a variety of climate and soil. Alas for Africa, that size that will render them resistless as Niagara. in the wisdom of God it was given to be the The rebel Generals are far-seeing, and, being

aware of those facts, they may give us battle. If Potomac,-even if they capture both,-their progress in the capture of Washington will scarcely have commenced. Before them will still lie the defences of the city,-defences the most formidable in the world, -defences which will resist the

ordes of Secessia for half a century. The next week may see our armies defeated and Washington threatened. If not done then, it never will be. But I do not anticipate any such result. Without giving the actual number of our forces, I may say that with the choice of osition, they are strong enough to render a defeat from any force, however large, a matter of the remotest possibility. I only mean to say, not that the rebels can defeat us if they make an attack, but that they can come nearer it now than they ever can hereafter. Let the people of the loyal States rest easy; there is yet a God in

As I telegraphed you, Secretary Welles declined to comply with the request to put some light gunboats on the Ohio river. His reasons ing. were that some iron clads are already in process of construction for Western waters, and furthermore that Kentucky might feel aggrieved by thus patrolling her borders. I presume that the principal reason why the committee was unsuccessful arose from the fact that they were in too great a hurry. They not only offered to furnish the money for the enterprise, but to have half the fleet in operation within twenty days.

Where is red-tapeism to find a precedent for boat, or anything else properly, certain formalities must be observed; precedents must be sought for and followed; six months at least must clapse before a thing of the sort should be undertaken Our live Western men should have known better than to shock the staid Secretary with a proposition to launch a fleet of gunboats in twenty days, an annual income exceeding \$1,000,000. Have these gentlemen no respect for antiquity, for the good old stage coach progress of our grandfathers? Let the West send older men here, and let their representatives ask the Government to furnish the same for the campaign of 1864, and they will get it.

Hon. John S. Carlile.

A certain school of politicians measure a man's loyalty by a party standard. They have come to the conclusion that Carlile, of Virginia is a rebel and not to be trusted because he went to Indianapolis and there denounced with energy the party schemes that a faction are striving, by direct and indirect means, to foist upon the country. The world will judge between them and Carlile. They are against this rebellion because it is a rebellion against their party domination. Their party pride is mortally offended at it. For party's sake they are Union men. It would be extraordinary if they did not support a President of their own selection in his efforts to put down a rebellion directed especially at them

Carlile, on the contrary, was a member of the Convention, where he stood like a hero for the Union, in spite of party and sectional prejudice. Overruled by the Convention, he went home and raised the old standard in defiance of the conspiracy in his State. Not only did he oppose secession and disunion, but he defied the revolutionary furor of his State, and staked his political fortunes and even his life upon the issue. He has supported an Administration to which he was ut terly opposed, and whose party programme he despised, in putting down this rebellion. In his zeal for the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, he has not faltered. In this patriotic cause he resisted the temper of his own section and sacrificed his party feelings upon the altar of his country. And he not a Union man! Demagogues, who have up to this time shown in all their acts only a zeal for party, call Carlile a traitor!

Carirle has earned the right to speak for the country without being suspected. He is an infin itely better Union man than his libelers, and history will so write him down. He was faithful amongst the faithless. He stemmed the tide whilst his slanderers floated with it. When they give such proofs of fidelity as he has given, they will have earned the right to criticise other people, and the country will listen to them with re spect at least, it not with approbation. When tried, as he has been, they will be able to appreciate what patriotism is.

As it is, we cannot know where they would have stood if this rebellion had been gotton up in their section against ours, and they had been called upon to sacrifice their party prejudices to 500 save the country. History tells us of a rebellion in their section against what they called the Virginia Government, and the patriots then were few and far between. Change the the names, and the slong of New England rebels in 1814 is now repeated in the South. There are a lew in New England, noble exceptions, who, like Carlile, de nonneed the treason of their own party and section; but they were comparatively few, and history has done them justice, as it will do justice to Carlile - Louisville Democrat.

Negroes Pouring In.

The levees yesterday were so dark with ne 150 groes that pedestrians found it difficult to peregrinate without lanterns. We never before saw just such a lot of darkies in our life. Uncle Toms, Aunt Chloes and Top-ys were abundant. What this eternal raft of negroes will find to do here, is more than we can foretell. The Gov ernment may find employment for a small per cent, of them, but the greater portion must either

starve or become Government panjers. Our citizens look upon the swelling multitudes of negroes among them with a just sense of alarm. suggests itself to every mind, but no one can solve the question. If hundreds and hundreds rates, were not yet to be poured in upon us, the numper here could soon be distributed throughout the country and furnished employment by farm ers and gardners. But, looking upon this as the entrepot for the thousands who may be freed in the South-as a sort of rendezvous for them until they can see opportunities to do better else where—we can not dispel from our mind the fear GOLD PENS!! GOLD PENS!! that their presence will so affect the laboring class of white men that the pinch of want will become general. We sincerely hope that time will prove these fears to be groundless, but it is hoping almost against hope .- Cairo Gazette.

Turchin has been making a speech in Chicago, since his most righteous dismissal from the service, abusing Buell and exalting himself. His abolition audience was immensely tickled. Turchin said he treated the rebels a little roughly and they shouted. He means, not that he and is ruffians treated men in arms roughly. He treated private, unarmed men roughly, burned up and destroyed property, insulted and abused the helpless, without regard to age or sex. It is over conduct of that sort that these creatures howl with ecstacy. Turchin has been tried by his peers and dismissed from the service, and his regiment has been sent in disgrace to the rear. We have heard facts respecting this man and his command. Their conduct would make any civilized audience blush. The whole story will be told. and then the whole country will approve the conduct of Buell toward Turchin and his regiment - THE GOLDEN WREATH, Louisville Democrat

DIED.

PROTZMAN-In this city, on Thursday the 28th inst., f congestion, John D. Protzman, in the 32d year of his His funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Mr. John H. Protzman, No. 24 North Mississippi treet, at three o'clock P. M. to-day. Services by Rev. Mr. Day, at the house. The friends of the family are in-

vited to attend without further notice. DRAFTING.

"HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT!"-The undersigned, on receipt of \$1, will make known a sure way to avoid draft. 'Tis not by "enlisting" nor by a "substitute," nor by "disgracefully flying the country." Those afraid of being imposed upon need not J. W. C CLARK. Chicago, lilinois.

LOAN ACENCY.

DERSONS RESIDING IN MARION COUNTY AND wishing to borrow money, will find it to their interest negotiate same through my agency, for which I charge K. FERGUSON, Exchange Banker. Office opposite Glenns' Block, Indianapolis, Indiana.

PIANO-FORTES.

PIANO FORTES ALL WHO WISH TO GET ELEGANT Rosewood Pianos, superior tone and fleish M. Stieff, of Baltimore, now on exhibition are invited to examine the Planos of Chas Mr. Suffern's Music Rooms, in the Etna Building. oms open from 7 A. M. till 9 1/2 P. M. J. WILLIAM SUFFERN.

Special Notice.

will be white compared to that which will record the event. If they succeed in defeating in the field the combined armies of Virginia and the Potomas armies of Virginia and the for the same up to the time they are arried out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

FIG LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH ORIMPAIREL would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the pastcentury. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pintbottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any lrug store for the triffing sum of 25 cents per year. Any ysician or truggist willtell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficary. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address.

Da. J. C. DEVERAUX. P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut. aly22-d&w'61

INSURANCE. LIFE AND DEATH.

TIME CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company, of Hartford Connecticut, has anthorized s Agent to receive applications for life Insurance, on any such unseemingly haste? To get up a gun- all healthy, able-bodied men now in the army, or contemplatin enlisting in the service. Policies issued for any sum not exceeding \$10,000 on a single life. Rates made known at my office, opposite Glenn's Block. Indi-K. FERGUSON, Agent. P. S. The Company has an accumulated capital of \$4,334,009 60-and has paid to families of deceased per-

sons during the last twelve years \$2,753,901 77-and has

WHOLESALE CROCERS.

Earl & Hatcher.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

LAPAYETTE, INDIANA.

200 HHDS. New Orleans S gar just received from Memphis, and for sale by EARL & HATCHER.

500 BBLS Refined Sugar for sale by EARL & HATCHER.

BAGS Rio Coffee; 100 Bags Java Coffee;

> 10 Bales Mocha Coffee; For sale by EARL & HATCHER.

TOBACCO.

BOXES 5 Lump;

100 Boxes 10 Lump;

•75 Boxes 8 Lump;

100 Boxes bright lbs; 50 Boxes dark lbs:

500 Caddies 14 lbs;

50 Kegs Six Twist;

The above assortment of Tobacco is now the largest to What shall be done with them? is a question that be found in the West, and will be sold below the current

EARL & HATCHER.

We are constantly receiving new stocks of Pens, man-

COLD PENS.

ufactured by W. FAIRCHILD

DAWSON, WARREN & HYDE.

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with chronic disease for some time, and seeing an rtisement of one Dr. S. W. Howard & Lady, who de periodical visits to Greenfield, I called upon the male Doctor, and after some conversation with him, I employed him to take my wife's case under treatment, fully eving at the time, from what was said during our versation, that he was Dr. E. Howard & Son, of indianapolis, the celebrated Cancer Doctor, (of whom I had often heard.) who is a brother to Dr. N. P. Howard, of Greenfield, and who is now treating Jordan Lacy, of Jackson to anship, for a cancer with an almost certainty of success, so rapid has he improved under the science and

The bogus Dr. Howard treated my wife for a considerable length of time without giving her any rehef, or benefiting ber in any manner whatever. If there was any change she was wo se when he was discharged than when he undertook to treat her. Believing that he is no physician, but an ordinary mechanic, assuming the practice of medicine to deceive the people and make money out of their credulity, I publish this to the world, and warn all who are afflicted, that the said "Dr. S. W. Howard & Lady, Clairvoyant and Cancer Physicians," are humbugs and imposters. JACOB BROWN. Hancock county, Indiana, July, 1862.

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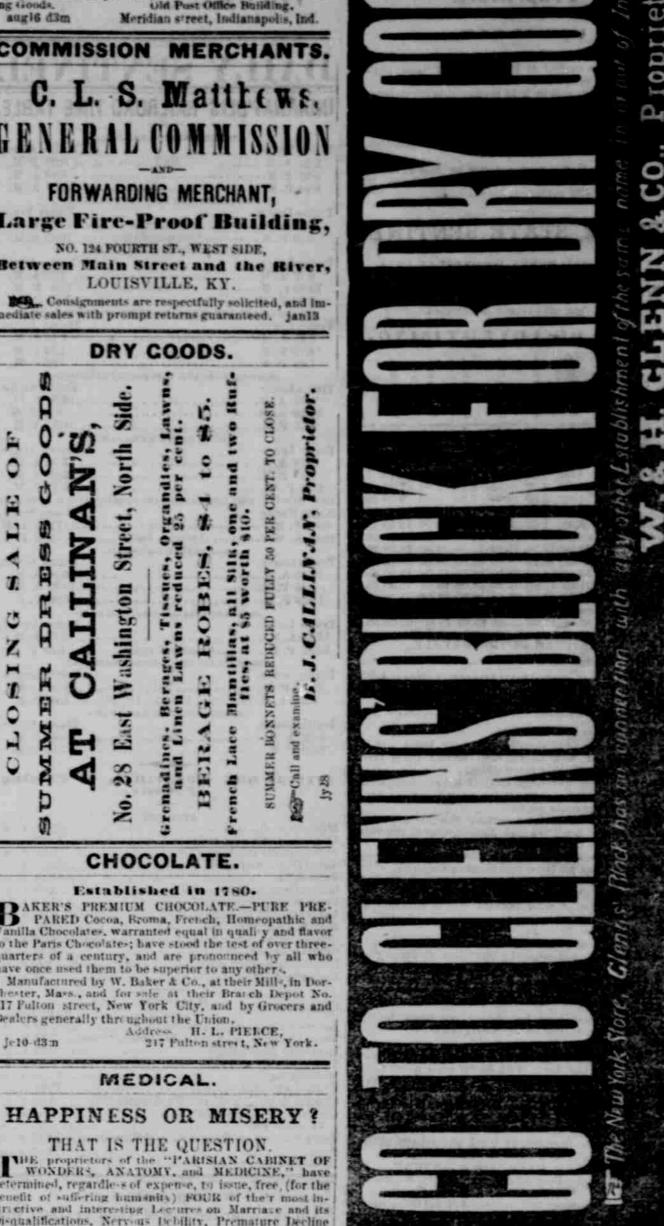
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